

The Broad Ax

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

Vol. XIV

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 1909.

No. 52

The White and Colored Real Estate Agents on the South Side

ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVASION OF THE STREETS AND AVENUES.

EAST OF STATE STREET, BY THE NOISY, BOISTEROUS AND UNDESIRABLE CLASS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE HUNDREDS OF DECENT AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE.

AFRO-AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, RESIDING IN THAT SECTION OF THE CITY.

TO UNITE OR BAND THEMSELVES TOGETHER AND DRIVE OUT OF THEIR COMMUNITY.

THOSE WHO HAVE NO HIGHER AMBITION THAN TO RUN GOOD TIME AND FANCY SPORTING HOUSES.

IN WHICH YOUNG GIRLS AND YOUNG MEN ARE LURED ON TO THE BRINK OF RUIN.

Without attempting to disguise this one self-evident fact and it must be admitted by all men residing on the south side—those who are capable of reasoning from cause to effect, namely, that the white and Colored real estate agents have been the most potent factors and are largely responsible for the invasion of the streets and avenues east of State street by the noisy, boisterous and undesirable class of Colored people.

It must be further conceded or admitted, i. e., within the past three or four years many of these white and Colored real estate agents who have been dead anxious to pick up a few dollars as commission out of the transaction have gone through the "red light district" and induced some of the Colored ladies to give up their expensive houses and they have located many of them on Wabash avenue and on practically all the streets and avenues east of State street, for today good time and fancy rooming houses are running on Vernon avenue, Forest avenue, Rhodes avenue, Calumet avenue, and on some of the cross streets as well. These white and Colored real estate agents have lead the Colored ladies to believe that they can conduct their bottled beer selling establishments much cheaper in the nice section of the city under discussion and that in the end or long run it will be much better for them, for they have held out the hope to them that many Colored ladies and gentlemen will frequent their houses now who would not dare to put their heads inside of them if they were located further north and west of Wabash avenue.

This class of white and Colored real estate agents who are proving themselves to be one of the greatest curses to the entire Negro race in Chicago—within the past few years they have assisted to commonize the Negro on the east side of State street and have been the direct cause of more bitter enemies to spring up against him among the whites, than all the other agencies combined.

These white and Colored real estate agents coldly figure that one Negro is as good as another, that there is no difference between them, that the Colored man or woman who are inclined to be sporty make the best tenants, for they can always sell bottled beer and by turning their homes into good time houses, they can always hustle around and grab enough money to pay their rent promptly and aside from

that with a few honorable exceptions they are not interested in the moral nor immoral condition of their surroundings, and the result is that they will rent one flat or house to honest and decent Colored people and then turn around and rent the next flat or house to that other class of Colored people who take great delight at all times in outraging all the laws of decency and morality and their bad conduct, general make up and very presence sadly reflects on the decency and on the intelligence of both the white and the Colored people residing near them.

No one possessing an ounce of real brains can reasonably expect to note at public gatherings or meetings, on the contrary they will grow the other way and the fancy rooming and good time houses and those who are willing to occupy them will continue to increase and multiply east of State street as long as the white and Colored real estate agents who are simply out for the money and who entertain the idea that it is eminently right and proper to cast all Colored people in the same mould.

It is the solemn duty of the big preachers, the big lawyers, the big doctors and the other big leaders residing east of State street, who thrust themselves forward on all occasions, as the only true representatives of the race, and who are ever ready to furnish the wind and the water, when there are any speeches to be delivered, at public gatherings or meetings, to unite, or band themselves together into some kind of an organization which has for its main object the driving out of those undesirable characters from their midst who have no higher ambition than to run good time and fancy rooming houses, in which young girls and young men are daily being led on to the brink of wreck and ruin.

It will not do for any of these big leaders to write long communications to the newspapers, containing high sounding phrases; at the same time claiming that they are ready to join any movement which has for its object the extermination or the lessening of vice and immorality and then close their eyes tight to the existence of it, right in their very midst.

They must remember that in the language of Pascal, the golden tongued philosopher, that "we are all brothers and are responsible for each

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ALDERMAN BERNARD W. SNOW.

Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council and Father of the Measure for the Electrification of all the Railroads Entering Chicago.

ALDERMAN BERNARD W. SNOW, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL LEADS THE FIGHT

In Favor of Electrification of all the Railroads Entering this City.

Great Rejoicing Among the People of Chicago Over the Prospect of Ridding the "City Beautiful" from Horrid Black Smoke Belched Forth from the Noisy Puffing and Panting Engines.

At the meeting of the city council Monday night Alderman Bernard W. Snow chairman of the finance committee of that body introduced his history making ordinance in favor of electrification of all the railroads entering this city and there is not the least doubt about its passing the council and there is great rejoicing among the people of Chicago and it means the beginning of the end of noisy puffing engines belching forth horrid black smoke to the great discomfort of thousands of people within the broad walls of Chicago.

In short it means a long step in advance towards the "City Beautiful."

Alderman Snow's new ordinance striking at the railroads, read as follows:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That after the first day of January, A. D. 1912, every railroad company shall operate and propel any and all cars or trains within a radius of eight miles of the City Hall in the City of Chicago by electrical power.

Section 2. Every railroad company now operating or propelling cars or trains of cars in the City of Chicago, or now authorized by ordinance so to do, shall, within one year after the passage, approval and publication of this ordinance, submit to the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago plans and specifications for operating and propelling all of its cars or trains of cars in the City of Chicago by means of electrical power, as in Section 3 of this ordinance provided. If the manner in which any railroad proposes to operate its cars by means of electricity, as indicated by said plans and specifications, is one which in the judgment of the Commissioner of Public Works is reasonably safe, said Commissioner of Public Works shall approve said plans and

specifications, and thereafter the railroad company presenting plans and specifications so approved shall proceed within six (6) months to electrify its line of road as in and by plans and specifications provided, and shall continue said work with reasonable diligence.

Section 3. No railroad company shall propel or operate any car or train of cars within a radius of eight miles of the City Hall in the City of Chicago by means of any power other than that of electricity any time after one year from and after the passage, approval and publication of this ordinance unless at the time of so doing it shall have submitted plans and specifications to the Commissioner of Public Works, as by Section 2 of this ordinance provided, and such plans and specifications shall have been approved by said Commissioner of Public Works.

Section 4. Any railroad company which shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00) and every day that any railroad company shall continue to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be regarded as a separate offense and punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

Section 5. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.

The rich and haughty officials of the various railroads running into this city who labor under the impression that the people possess no rights which they are bound to respect and they are up in arms and propose to fight this new measure to the bitter end, but with the people at his back Alderman Snow will crush them out flat and in the end he will win a memorable fight against them and their followers.

Alderman and Mrs. John Burns returned to the city last Saturday morning from their pleasant honeymoon trip and they are at home to their many friends at 5433 Union avenue.

Alderman and Mrs. William E. Dever returned home Monday morning from their extensive vacation trip to Boston, Mass., his old home and other sections of the East.

The Rise and Reign of The Bourbon Oligarchy In The Southern States.

By Joseph C. Manning, Editor of the Southern American, Alexander City, Alabama.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1904. CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER V.

That method of political fortification by intimidation and coercion and that characteristic of election manipulation, bred by the conditions consequent from the springing up of a South of slave-holding aristocracy, is a living and daring force today. The institution of chattel slavery poisoned the every branch of governmental institutions of the South. The pernicious system produced industrial and social conditions the inevitable consequence of which was the formation of a slave owning aristocracy and as a natural result the growth of a slave holding oligarchy. That the 350,000 slave owners could plunge the South into secession and drench the nation in blood is no paragon of wonder when we weigh present conditions with this situation of the past.

Reference has been made to the bourbon oligarchy of the three states of Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi. Observe that the entire population of these three states, according to the last census, is 4,720,283 and yet the combined vote for the "democratic" delegations to the Congress in 1902 is but 115,475. The whole vote accredited to all candidates for Congress from these states is but 175,435. To total voting population of these three states is 1,046,364. The white voting population for the "democratic" delegations to the Congress being 115,475, it is apparent that the "democracy" in these commonwealths was without the ballots of 930,889 persons of voting age in support of their cause in this congressional election. The white voting population being 513,591, and the vote polled being 115,475, it is evident that 398,116 whites of voting age were not "democratic" participators in this voting. These three states of an entire population of 4,720,283, with a polled and governing vote of 115,475 are representative of the general prevalent condition in the present South of political intolerance.

Just preceding the civil war, for a Southern citizen to declare himself as opposed to secession was then to be branded as "an enemy to the South." The word "traitor" finally became a rather mild epithet compared with other terms applied to the calm and conservative citizen who deplored the rash and rancorous course of those making way for plunging the nation in war. As it was then, it is now, for the pressure of intolerance and of abuse lashes the masses and coerces them further and further into submission to as merciless a dictatorship as ever dwarfed a state or silenced popular government. To protest now against the methods of this regime is to invite a torrent of wrathful censure and to turn loose the flood-gates of terrific assault from prostituted papers. The motive is to crush out and to annihilate any formidable opposition of zealous leadership that rises up to "a source of annoyance to the peace and harmony of the state!" Under this condition of usurped power it is often that "reptiles may crawl to

heights where eagles can not soar." It is not strange, then, that the solidity of this fortified reign of fraud may throw every branch of its governing authority to protect and bolster up its existence.

At this time the extreme bourbon press of the South is insisting that the continuing in office of President Roosevelt means the enforcing upon the South, or an effort to do so, of social equality as between whites and blacks. President Roosevelt is even denounced as "an inflamer of the Negro" by many of the "representative" newspapers of the "democracy" in the South. The national "democracy" could have added nothing in the campaign book to the campaign of slander and vilification that has been waged upon President Roosevelt by the Southern "democracy" and certainly it was not needed to place any personal attacks in this book in order to arouse abuse of this great leader. Of course it is avowed that Southern white men who support President Roosevelt and the republican cause are "enemies to the South." Appealing to low prejudices, distorting of facts, miscounting and over-counting ballots—this is the democratic aptitude. There is no high-planned discussion by the "democracy" of the actual issues really effecting the welfare of the Southern people and the campaign is pitched upon the same low lines of crafty procedure, with very much parallel appeals, as has been the custom in every presidential canvass since the civil war.

That the great mass of voters North, that the great body of citizenship of the general government, are prepared to permit the national "democracy" of which the Southern oligarchy is the dominating influence, to come into charge of the national affairs and to lower the national stand of political morals and methods to that of the state of the South can not, for a moment, be feared. A check to the inflammatory "democracy" of this section has been the continuance of the republican party in authority. Administration of the Federal courts of the South by others than the peonage and klu klux sympathizers has had substantial effect as a restraining influence. It would be unfortunate indeed, at this time, for the "red shirt" advocates of "democracy" to come into charge of the Federal Department of Justice affairs in the South in addition to the dangerous hold they now have upon the states of the South. Dark would be the day for the forlorn blacks who would fall entirely to the baneful prey of the advocates of the "democratic" race issue in the South, especially in Mississippi and South Carolina.

It is exacting too onerous a submission to compel the continuous yielding of the great masses of whites to the insidious control of this force and fraud-entranced despotism. It is nurturing accumulating wrongs for

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